

MITCHELL IS HERE

President of Mine Workers Association Arrives.

VISITS WHITE HOUSE

HAS A CONFERENCE WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

Then Calls on Commissioner of Immigration Sargent—Will Not Indicate Nature of Discussion.

President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers arrived at the temporary White House at 11:30 a.m. His coming was democratic. Accompanied by several newspaper men, who had met him at the Pennsylvania station, he boarded a street car near the station and proceeded directly to Jackson place. Mr. Mitchell walked briskly from the car to the White House, chatting with Walter Wellman, the newspaper correspondent and arctic explorer, who is said to have gone to Wilkesbarre for Mr. Mitchell and returned with him.

As the door of the temporary White House was swung open to admit Mr. Mitchell, the strike leader nodded and smiled to several newspaper acquaintances recognized by him. The miners' president was shown directly into the office of Secretary Cortelyou. A minute later he was ushered up the stairs to the room on the second floor, where eleven days ago he participated in the memorable conference of the President, coal operators and others.

Declined to Talk.

Mr. Mitchell on his way from Wilkesbarre here, on his way from the depot to Jackson place and before he went to the President's room declined to say anything that would give any indication of his intentions. The best information to be had was that the strike leader was thinking hard and keeping his thoughts to himself.

Mr. Walter Wellman, who accompanied President Mitchell to Washington, denied that he had acted as a messenger of President Roosevelt in going for the strike leader. On other authority it is said that the President telegraphed Mr. Mitchell late yesterday afternoon when telegraphic advices from that town indicated that the operators' propositions were being entertained in a spirit different from that betokening prompt acceptance.

Mr. Mitchell left Wilkesbarre at 3 o'clock this morning, and looks somewhat tired and worn out.

President Discusses Situation.

During the morning, before the arrival of Mr. Mitchell, President Roosevelt discussed the situation with several persons. Secretary Bowen, who is expected to leave for these, he left before 11 o'clock, but was as reluctant as ever to say anything. It is understood that while he feels that there may be obstacles in the way of an immediate settlement he is none the less fully hopeful of a settlement within a short time. He does not expect any other than a satisfactory outcome, despite the outward indication of a contrary nature.

Carroll D. Wright and Frank P. Sargent, who have both been with the President many times during the consideration of the strike problem, were with the chief executive again this morning, but not for a great while. They were, like Secretary Root, uncommunicative.

Speaker Henderson.

Just as President Mitchell arrived at the White House this morning Speaker Henderson drove up. The Speaker was ushered into the room where the President and Mr. Mitchell were conferring. He remained some minutes with the two, and when he emerged to take his carriage he remarked jovially to the crowd of newspaper men: "I have just shaken the hands of the President and Mr. Mitchell. I told them to get together and do business."

"What was the response?" was asked.

"The response," said the Speaker as he stepped into his carriage, "was that smile which may mean so much or so little."

Conferred With Commissioner Sargent

President Mitchell was in conference with President Roosevelt just about an hour, leaving the temporary White House to go to the Treasury Department to have a talk with Frank P. Sargent, commissioner general of immigration, and to discuss the country as one of the safest and most conservative labor leaders in the United States. The fact that Mr. Sargent had just been with the President less than an hour and a half before might indicate that President Roosevelt had suggested that the two leaders confer before Mr. Mitchell's return to the White House for another conference at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Mitchell appeared to be in a much better frame of mind when he left the President than when he went to him, and this augured well to those who put even the smallest things together for signs of a settlement. Mr. Mitchell's usual accompaniment of a dozen or so newspaper men on leaving the White House. He did not think it likely, he said, that he would have any statement to make now or later in the afternoon. He hoped to leave Washington at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon, he said, and it was probable that he would have nothing to say to the press on this, but it could not be stated positively by him. He did not know whether Secretary Cortelyou would have anything to give out. He would see the President at 3 o'clock.

The conference at the White House was not that had been supposed would be the case.

Met at the Station.

Mr. Mitchell was seen by a Star man at the Pennsylvania station upon his arrival. He said at once that he could not discuss his visit in any way, neither could he say anything about the strike settlement, or even whether there had been any change in the situation since his night.

The fact that Mr. Mitchell comes without his advisers, the district presidents, who accompanied him on his first visit to the White House, and the further fact that he expects to leave the city on the 4:35 train this afternoon, would indicate that an answer either accepting or rejecting the President's offer is in the possession of Mr. Mitchell, and that he has not come to open negotiations which would require delay and extended conferences.

On the car on his way to the White House Mr. Mitchell met Dr. Douglas Wilson, editor of the monthly journal of the International Association of Machinists. Mr.

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TWO CENTS.

Wilson urged Mr. Mitchell to call at the office of the association in the Corcoran building as soon as he had concluded at the White House, and this invitation was accepted conditionally.

Mr. Mitchell was not animated or elated in manner. He did not initiate any conversation, and his answers to questions were in monosyllables. When he alighted from the avenue car and saw a score of newspaper men standing in front of the temporary White House he remarked:

"Are they always there?"

Both Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Wellman left their traveling bags at the station. While waiting for a telephone message to be sent to the White House by Mr. Wellman, Mr. Mitchell took a seat in the station. As he did so a station employee approached and held out his hand.

"You are John Mitchell," he said, "and so am I, and I think there must be something in that."

Mr. Mitchell shook the man's hand and made a pleasant reply.

The trip from Wilkesbarre was without incident. The start from there was made at 3 o'clock this morning. Mr. Mitchell occupied a sleeper and breakfasted in Philadelphia at 7 o'clock. He saw no one on the train with whom he discussed the strike situation.

Mitchell's Main Objection.

It is understood that at the conference with the President, Mr. Mitchell's main objection to the acceptance of the proposition of the operators was the limitations placed upon the President in the matter of selecting the arbitrator in the case. He was especially opposed to the restriction limiting the selection of a federal judge to a particular jurisdiction. It is understood that the miners are willing to waive the technical recognition of the union, as they will get a recognition of the general situation that exists in the anthracite region.

It is considered likely that the proposition will go back to the operators with a request that the arbitrator in the appointment of a commission be withdrawn in order that the President may have a free hand in choosing the commissioners.

Secretary Root arrived at the White House shortly before 2 o'clock and took luncheon with the President.

CAPT. CHESTER SELECTED.

Will Be Superintendent of the Naval Observatory.

Orders have been issued by the Navy Department detaching Capt. Charles H. Davis from duty as superintendent of the naval observatory and assigning him to the command of the battleship Alabama, the relief of Capt. Willard H. Brownson, who is ordered to Annapolis for duty as superintendent of the Naval Academy.

Capt. Colby M. Chester, now on duty at the Naval War College at Newport, Rhode Island, is to succeed him in the command of the Naval Observatory. Commander Richard Wainwright, superintendent of the Naval Academy, has been assigned to the command of the cruiser Newark, which will take part in the winter maneuvers in the Caribbean.

It is expected that Captain Richardson Clover will shortly be detached from duty as naval attaché of the United States embassy at London and assigned to the command of an armored cruiser or a battleship.

THE PHILIPPINE CENSUS.

Gov. Taft Says That Work Will Be Begun March 1.

The War Department has been informed by Governor Taft at Manila that the work of taking a census of the Philippines will begin March 1 next. Governor Taft says that all the census schedules are in the hands of the printers, and census maps and instructions for supervisors and enumerators are undergoing preparation. The supervisors will be appointed before December 1, and will assemble in Manila for instructions on that date. Gen. J. B. Sangar has been placed in charge of the census work and will have ample and abundant assistance. Mr. Henry Gannett of the geological survey and Mr. Victor A. Olmstead of the Agricultural Department have been appointed assistant directors of the Philippine census. They will leave for the Philippines November 1. Both of these gentlemen have had a good deal of experience in census work in this country and in Cuba.

BARCOCK SEES SUCCESS.

Predicts Good Working Republican Majority in the Next House.

Representative J. W. Babcock of Wisconsin, chairman of the republican congressional committee, came to the city last night from New York. At 1 o'clock this morning he called upon President Roosevelt at the temporary White House. To his friends Chairman Babcock spoke enthusiastically of the probabilities of republican success in the country this fall.

"We have reached the point in the campaign where we can see a republican majority in the next House of Representatives beyond any reasonable doubt," he said to a group of friends gathered about him. "I believe that the republicans will win the election, and I believe that the republicans will win the election, and I believe that the republicans will win the election."

"How about the situation in New York?" was asked.

"It is in splendid shape. The republicans have outgeneraled the democrats in every way. Hill's attitude is an element of strength to the republicans. The republicans will gain the ninth congressional district beyond the Goldfogle district. Adler, the republican candidate, is a strong man and is putting up a wonderful campaign."

"Babcock, why do you say that you have reached the point in the campaign where you see victory assured? Has there been a change in the situation?"

"I desire to say that heretofore, or up to within a very short time, the conditions were not such as to warrant any definite prediction. Conditions had not been made in many districts and conditions were not settled. All difficulties have been adjusted and I cannot see how there is any possibility of the republicans carrying the House. The House of Representatives will be a good working majority."

Mr. Babcock will return to the headquarters in New York tonight.

SHENANDOAH HAD ROUGH TRIP.

Four-Masted Ship Reaches New York From 'Frisco.

NEW YORK, October 15.—The American four-masted ship Shenandoah arrived today from San Francisco, after an eventful passage of 123 days. One man was killed on the voyage and two others injured, and the ship had several combats with the elements which damaged her sails and deck-houses.

The Shenandoah had fine weather until July 27. On that day in a slight gale while furling the upper mainsail a seaman named William S. Varney of Quincy, Mass., fell to the deck, breaking both legs and fracturing his skull. He died on August 9, and was buried at sea. Several days be-

fore his death the ship encountered a heavy southwest gale in which she boarded the ship, stove the midship house and the bulwarks on the port side and started those on the starboard side.

On September 23 the rudderhead was torn away and the ship thereafter was obliged to steer by tackles on a monkey tiller. Under this jury rig the ship came into port.

MOINEUX TRIAL BEGINS.

Mr. Weeks, His Counsel, Protests Against Special Jury.

NEW YORK, October 15.—The second trial of Roland B. Moineux, charged with the murder of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams, was called today in the criminal branch of the supreme court. Justice John S. Lambert of Fredonia, N. Y., presided. Moineux was brought into court from the jail at New York. His father, General E. L. Moineux, sat beside him.

Mr. Weeks of counsel for the defense filed a written protest against the special jury panel on the ground that the law providing for it is unconstitutional. Justice Lambert repeated the ruling made on this question on Monday, and Mr. Weeks noted his first exception.

CATHOLIC BISHOPS MEET.

Important Matters Discussed at Conference in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 15.—An important conference of Catholic bishops of the Cincinnati diocese, with Archbishop Elder presiding, is in executive session at St. Peter's Cathedral here today. Among those present or represented are Bishops Moeller of Columbus, H. Ahlering of Fort Wayne, J. Richter of Grand Rapids, G. McCloskey of Louisville, F. S. Chaffard of Indianapolis, J. S. Foley of Detroit, G. P. Maes of Covington, Ky., Ignace of Cleveland, and T. S. Helme of Nashville.

The most important question considered is the attitude of the clergy toward the Philippine controversy recently presented at Rome by Governor General Taft. On this question the clergy of some of the dioceses have already declared their views, notably Archbishop Elder of Cincinnati, Bishops of Grand Rapids, Bishop Richter of the Philippines. Other matters under discussion are the transfer of the archdiocese of the propaganda to that of the Vatican, the union of certain dioceses and the reform of church music.

ST. MARC CAPITULATES.

Government Troops Now Occupy This Haitian Port.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, October 15.—The port of St. Marc, not being able to continue resisting the army of the provisional government, solicited the intervention of the diplomatic corps here, which was accordingly and resulted in the capitulation of that place. The government troops immediately after occupied the city without any disorder.

SCHRAEDER'S PARTY RETURNS.

Surveyors Pleased With Work in Copper River Region.

SEATTLE, Wash., October 15.—The United States geological survey expedition, headed by F. C. Schrader, returned from the Copper river region yesterday on the steamer Santa Ana. The season's work, which began in May, extended over a vast territory, known as the headwaters of the Copper, Tanana and Nekeba rivers. A sub-expedition worked in the headwaters of the Copper river valley. Mr. Schrader says the year's work was most satisfactory.

SHIP'S STRONG BOX LOOTED.

Fifty Thousand Dollars Missing From the Steamer Zafiro.

YOKOHAMA, October 15, via Victoria, B. C., October 15.—Information has reached here that a box containing bank notes of the value of \$50,000 in gold had been stolen from the strong room of the China and Manila steamer Zafiro on her last voyage from Hong Kong to Manila. The consignment was signed for by one of the ship's officers, and prior to the ship's arrival at Manila the strong room was opened only once, and that was to admit a consignment of opium, sent on board at the last moment.

JAPAN BORROWS \$25,000,000.

Money to Be Expended in Increasing Naval Establishment.

YOKOHAMA, October 15, via Victoria, B. C., October 15.—News of the consummation of the long-pending negotiations whereby Japan obtains 50,000,000 yen (\$25,000,000), was sprung today on an unsuspecting public. The quiet way in which this large amount of money had been obtained, and the least hint leaking out, even through the local negotiators, is considered marvellous, and reflects great credit on the Japanese financiers for diplomacy. The news is received with much enthusiasm as an evidence of rising credit of the country and the effect of the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

TYPHOON SWEEPS JAPAN.

Great Loss of Life and Property on Northern Coast.

YOKOHAMA, October 15 (Via Victoria, B. C., October 15).—A typhoon has spread disaster all over the northern part of Japan. It was accompanied by seismic tidal waves at Odawara, which deluged the coast villages, the loss of life and property being immense. Subscription lists have been sent in the various towns by the leading Japanese people and newspapers. A local journal said:

"From telegrams and personal narrations it seems that the typhoon which visited this section of Japan on Saturday night and Sunday centralized its fury in the region of Odawara. Kodaka, Kamakura, Oiso, and loss of life and immense damage to property."

The telegraph reports that at Odawara alone fifty houses were washed away and eight persons killed on Sunday morning. The Yumoto-Kodaka-Odawara line was completely paralyzed, whole sections were lifted bodily, sleepers and rails, and transported hundreds of yards inland. At the power-house the dynamo was reported to be up there, but the house was supposed to be up there, the mountains somewhere.

Boer Generals Leave Paris.

PARIS, October 15.—The visiting Boer generals left Paris today for Berlin. The crowds outside their hotel and at the railroad station cheered the generals on their departure.

LOOKING TO MITCHELL

His Visit Here Interests Coal Regions.

HOPE FOR SETTLEMENT

MAKES STATEMENT BEFORE LEAVING WILKESBARRE.

Anxious to Have the Strike Settled on Account of the Country.

Special From a Staff Correspondent.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., October 15.—President Mitchell left headquarters at 3 o'clock this morning for Washington, upon President Roosevelt's invitation, to consult with him upon the terms of settlement proposed by the operators.

All day yesterday the young labor leader waited for some word from Washington, transmitting the proposition submitted by the operators, but no word came. It was assumed that as the message to the miners had been delivered to the President it would in turn be delivered by him to Mr. Mitchell.

Private messages to the correspondents from Washington indicated during the day that the White House was expecting a reply from Mr. Mitchell to the operators' proclamation. Evidently there was a misunderstanding along the line, and finally at 7:30 o'clock in the evening the correspondents called upon Mr. Mitchell in a body and urged him to make some kind of a statement of the attitude of the union. The solitude of the country was earnestly pointed out to him, and he was reminded that a "third party," the people, had a stake in the fight as well as the two participants in the struggle.

Statement by Mitchell.

For about two minutes the labor chief remained silent, puffing away at his cigar, while the correspondents stood grouped about awaiting his response. Finally with great deliberation and pondering each word Mr. Mitchell dictated this statement: "I fully appreciate with what anxiety the people of our country are awaiting the result of the coal strike. The coal operators have not addressed the miners' union or its officers in making the public statement. It is therefore impossible for me to state the attitude of the miners this time. I am now, as I have always been, deeply solicitous for the interests of the public and welfare of the mine workers who have been on strike for the past five months. A formal statement defining our position and intentions will be issued as soon as we are in possession of the full meaning of the proposition of the operators."

Mr. Mitchell added, in response to questions, that he had not heard a word from President Roosevelt during the day, and said the only plans he had in contemplation were for a conference with the district presidents on the morrow. He said he was late at night before communication with the White House was established and the decision was reached to go to Washington. He said he was not at all troubled outside of the Marlette is the gunboat Montgomery, which left Haiti about the first of this month for Santa Marta, near the mouth of the Magdalena river in Colombia, to look into a troubled situation. Owing to the interruptions to cable communication the Navy Department has received the news of the Marlette's departure since she left Haiti, and it is feared that even if her services at Santa Marta are not now needed, she cannot be reached with the news of her departure. The Marlette and the Cincinnati will be taken away from her present post and sent to the Venezuelan capital.

The newest war vessel to the scene of trouble outside of the Marlette is the gunboat Montgomery, which left Haiti about the first of this month for Santa Marta, near the mouth of the Magdalena river in Colombia, to look into a troubled situation. Owing to the interruptions to cable communication the Navy Department has received the news of the Marlette's departure since she left Haiti, and it is feared that even if her services at Santa Marta are not now needed, she cannot be reached with the news of her departure. The Marlette and the Cincinnati will be taken away from her present post and sent to the Venezuelan capital.

The conference in Washington today is, therefore, regarded by all the parties in the issue here as very important. N. O. M.

MITCHELL LEFT UNEXPECTEDLY

Probably Heard From President Late at Night.

By the Associated Press.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., October 15.—President Mitchell of the miners' union left shortly after 3 o'clock this morning for Washington, where he will hold a conference with President Roosevelt today. Mr. Mitchell gave no intimation he was going until he left headquarters to go to the railroad station. It is believed the trip was decided upon last night after he gave to the press his statement to the effect that the operators' arbitration plan was not addressed to him and that he did not know how the miners would receive it. No information can be had here as to what particular phase of the operators' proposal the President wishes to discuss with the miners' leader. The President has summoned him, it is believed, to get his view on the new plan. It is known here that the operators' arbitration plan is not entirely satisfactory to Mr. Mitchell. Some of the local leaders are of the opinion that the award made by the arbitrator is a good plan, one that will give the miners equal representation on the commission. The operators' arbitration plan is not addressed to him and that he did not know how the miners would receive it. No information can be had here as to what particular phase of the operators' proposal the President wishes to discuss with the miners' leader. The President has summoned him, it is believed, to get his view on the new plan. It is known here that the operators' arbitration plan is not entirely satisfactory to Mr. Mitchell. Some of the local leaders are of the opinion that the award made by the arbitrator is a good plan, one that will give the miners equal representation on the commission.

THE COURT REBUKED.

Gen. MacArthur's Review of a Deserter's Sentence.

Private Samuel Bean, 42d Company, Coast Artillery, having been tried by a general court-martial convened at Fort DuPont, Del., and found guilty of desertion, was sentenced to be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States, forfeiting all pay and allowances due him.

In his review of this case, General MacArthur, commanding the Department of the East, says:

"The finding is approved, it being in accord with the evidence. But the sentence is open to the objection that it does not include confinement at hard labor. Under the scale of punishments published in general order 62, A. G. O., 1901, the prisoner could have been dishonorably discharged and confined at hard labor for the term of two years and eight months. While the court in sentencing the prisoner may have taken into consideration the length of time he had been in confinement awaiting trial, it has failed to make mention of this, or any other circumstances as a reason for its leniency."

The court is reminded that the reviewing officer is without authority to add to the punishment which may be imposed by the court-martial, and that it should have given a sentence commensurate with the offense of which the prisoner was found guilty, and made recommendation to clemency or have stated the considerations which influenced them in adjudging an insufficient sentence. Subject to the foregoing remarks the sentence is approved.

Personal Mention.

Dr. W. M. Barton has recovered from typhoid fever, with which he has been confined to his home for the past seven weeks. Assistant Secretary of the Interior Campbell is in Washington, Pa., having gone to recede the degree of LL. D. from the Washington and Jefferson College.

Mr. W. H. Clarke of New York and Mr. A. T. Weaver of Chicago are at the Arlington.

Mr. J. S. Andrews of St. Louis and Mr. M. J. Christy of Pittsburg are at the New Willard.

Mr. George N. Goddard of Boston and Mr. W. H. Evans of New York are at the Raleigh.

Gale on the English Coast.

LONDON, October 15.—A heavy gale, accompanied by high seas, swept over the English and Irish channels today. A number of small craft were driven ashore, and the lifeboats were kept busy, but there were few fatalities.



IT'S UP TO YOU, MR. MITCHELL!

BOWEN WANTS A SHIP

CRITICAL SITUATION AT THE VENEZUELAN CAPITAL.

Apprehension of Occupation by Insurgent Forces—Reports Battle in Progress.

United States Minister Bowen at Caracas has cabled the State Department, asking that one or perhaps two more warships be sent to reinforce the gunboat Marlette at La Guaira, in view of the present critical situation which has arisen at the Venezuelan capital. Some time ago, when President Castro left his capital, Minister Bowen expressed to the State Department his fears that an occupation of the capital by the revolutionary forces would result in rioting and pillage, and be attended with great dangers to unprotected foreigners. Such a situation, it is inferred here, is again imminent.

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Mr. George N. Goddard of Boston and Mr. W. H. Evans of New York are at the Raleigh.

Surgeons Honorably Discharged.

Major Ira C. Brown, surgeon, and Captain Luther S. Harvey, assistant surgeon, United States volunteers, have been honorably discharged to take effect November 20.

THE STAR BY MAIL.

Persons leaving the city for any period can have The Star mailed to them to any address in the United States or Canada, by ordering it at The Star office or at any Postal Telegraph office, all of which are branch offices of The Evening Star. Terms: 18 cents per week; 25 cents for two weeks, or 50 cents per month. IN-ADVANCE. IN ADVANCE. The address may be changed as frequently as desired by giving the last address, as well as the new one.

THE CRAIG INQUEST

Car Men Blamed for Pittsfield Tragedy.

DUE TO CARELESSNESS

CAR WAS RUNNING 15 TO 25 MILES AN HOUR.

Misunderstanding on Part of Company as to President's Route That Day.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., October 15.—The finding in the inquest following the accident in which President Roosevelt's bodyguard, William Craig, was killed here last September, filed today, says that "the unlawful acts of James T. Kelly, conductor, and Euclid Madden, motorman," of the electric car which ran into the President's carriage, "contributed" to the death of Mr. Craig.

The finding was by Special Justice Chas. L. Hibbard.

Justice Hibbard finds that the horses attached to the President's carriage were going at the rate of six miles an hour and the car at from eighteen to twenty-five miles an hour. He also finds that there was a misunderstanding on the part of the street car company of the order of the officers' outriggers were to be closed to traffic during the President's visit.

No evidence, the report says, was found to show that the car was not running at regular schedule or that the officials of the road had given any orders for it to be run otherwise than under normal conditions.

QUAKE ON MEXICAN COAST.

Much Damage Done at Some of the Ports.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 15.—Great damage was done to various ports on the Mexican and Central American coast by an earthquake and tidal wave September 23 and 24. Capt. von Riegen of the German steamer Denderah says he was unable at some of the ports to make a landing, owing to destruction of the piers. Salina Cruz, on Tehuantepec, he says the loss was greatest, and that launches and lighters were carried inland over a hundred feet.

At Ocosingo, Guatemala, the entire pier, at least 100 feet in length, was wrecked. The damage to the port and city will amount to millions.

The quake and tidal wave were felt as far up the coast as Mexico City.

GAMBLERS' MONEY FOUND.

About \$250,000 in Cash Found in Raids Last Night.

NEW YORK, October 15.—A dozen big rolls of greenbacks were found, according to District Attorney Jerome, in the safes of two of the five alleged gambling houses which were the scene of raids last night by order of the district attorney. "I understand that there is a great deal of money deposited each night by bookmakers in these places," said Jerome. "I do not know who owns the rolls. It will not be sufficient identification for a man to say that \$250,000 roll is mine."

It is held that the fact that the total amount of money in the rolls found in the safes is about \$250,000.

TO DEDICATE PRESS BUILDING.

Chicago Press Club to Be Guests at Exposition.

CHICAGO, October 15.—The Chicago Press Club will go to the exposition on the invitation of the Louisiana purchase exposition to dedicate the press building at the world's fair of 1904, Saturday, October 25. The trip will be made